



Pacific Pests, Pathogens & Weeds - Fact Sheets

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Sweetpotato tortoise beetle (054)



Photo 1. Holes made by tortoise beetles, *Cassida* spp., in leaves of sweetpotato.



Photo 2. *Aspidimorpha deusta* on sweetpotato (Solomon Islands). It is also a common species on *Ipomoea pes-caprae*.



Photo 3. *Cassida papuana* on sweetpotato showing damage to leaf surface.



Photo 4. Above view of the tortoise beetle, *Cassida papuana*.



Photo 5. Underside of the tortoise beetle, *Cassida papuana*, showing the extended thorax and wing covers.



Photo 6. Tortoise beetle, *Cassida compuncta*, on silverbeet, Fiji. An introduction to Fiji - native to Queensland and New South Wales, Australia.

Common Name

Sweetpotato tortoise beetle

Scientific Name

Cassida and *Aspidimorpha* species.

Distribution

Widespread. Asia and Oceania. There are many *Cassida* and *Aspidimorpha* species in Pacific island countries, almost all feeding on Convolvulaceae. The following have been recorded on sweetpotato: *Cassida compuncta* (Fiji); *Cassida diomma* (Fiji and Samoa); *Cassida papuana* (Papua New Guinea and Solomon Islands), and *Cassida* species on *Merremia peltata* (Solomon Islands).

Hosts

Sweetpotato, kangkong (*Ipomoea aquatica*), and related *Ipomoea* species (plants in the morning glory family). Possibly, the beetles feed on crops and weeds in other families.

Symptoms & Life Cycle

Adults feed on leaves, making small to medium-size holes (Photos 1-3). The larvae at first eat the leaf surface; later, they eat their way through the leaf.

The oval eggs (1-2 mm long) are laid individually on the leaves in a small papery parcel. The larvae have spines, and an anal fork. The anal fork is made up of long spines near the tip of the abdomen, and these hold the old skins - which are not shed completely - mixed with excreta (faeces, frass or 'droppings'). The 'tail' of old skins is carried over the back of the body, and can be moved about by the anal fork, probably to deter predators. The larvae pass through five moults, before a pupal stage develops. The pupae are attached by the tail end to the underside of a leaf.

The adults are about 5 mm diameter, oval and slightly flattened and squared at the shoulders (Photos 4-6). The head and appendages of the adult are mostly hidden by transparent parts of the thorax and the wing covers (Photos 2-5).

Impact

The effect on storage root yield is not known in Solomon Islands, but it is unlikely to be large. It is uncommon for tortoise beetles to become a serious pest.

Detection & inspection

Look for the golden round beetles, and the clear, wing margins that cover most of the head and thorax, and extend beyond the body, covering legs and other appendages.

Management

NATURAL ENEMIES

Tortoise beetles are attacked by (chalcid) wasps in other countries, parasitic flies, and lady beetle larvae. It is likely that these parasites and predators attack tortoise beetles in Pacific island countries, but this is not known for certain.

CULTURAL CONTROL

The following is important:

Before planting:

- Avoid planting new crops next to those already infested with the beetles.

During growth:

- Provide conditions for healthy, rapid plant growth, especially for vine cuttings after planting; these may include manures, mulches and/or commercial fertilizers, and adequate water.
- Remove weeds (especially those in the Convolvulaceae family) from around the garden to reduce the beetle number.

After harvest:

- Harvest the infested crop, collect the vines and destroy them, and then plant a new crop.

RESISTANT VARIETIES

None known, but fast-growing varieties are more likely to outgrow the damage caused by the beetles.

CHEMICAL CONTROL

If chemical control is needed, do the following:

- Ash may be effective against sweetpotato tortoise beetles. Apply to the crop as soon as the pests are seen; do not wait until the population is high. (**See Fact Sheet no. 56**).
- Alternatively, add ½ cup of wood ash and ½ cup of lime in 4 L water; leave to stand for some hours; strain; test on a few infested plants first to make adjustment to the strength before going into large-scale spraying.
- Use plant-derived products, such as derris, pyrethrum or chilli (with the addition of soap).
- Note, a variety of *Derris*, brought many years ago to Solomon Islands from Papua New Guinea, is effective as a spray. It contains rotenone, an insecticide, so it should be used with caution. There may be varieties of *Derris* (fish poisons) in your country that can be tried (**see Fact Sheet no. 56**).
- Alternatively, synthetic pyrethroids are likely to be effective, but will also kill natural enemies.

AUTHORS Helen Tsatsia & Grahame Jackson

Photo 2 Graham Teakle, Canberra. Information from Chris Reid, Australian Museum, Sydney. Photo 6 Mani Mua

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